DAILY, Per Month...... DAILY, Per Vent.
PAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.
PAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month MEEKLY, Per Year.

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I cotage to Foreign Countries added THE SUN, New York City.

not friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication week to have rejected articles returned. they must in all care prod stamps for that purpose,

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#### The Forts and Guns.

The Fortifications bill has shared the fate of the Navy bill, in getting a considerably smaller allowance from the House commit tee having charge of it than the department estimates had called for. So far as the heavy ordnance is concerned the estimates of Gen. FLAGLER are in several cases fully met, and probably he has obtained in some particulars quite as much as he expected. But in others there has been a marked reduction.

That there should be no relaxation in the work of coast defence is of course admitted. Adequate protection for the shores and the boundary lines is still very tardistant, and there is no reason why the present Congress should not do its share of this work. its completion will probably cost in round humbers \$60,000,000. The sum of \$4,000,000 a year would see it accomplished only in fifteen years; and even that average would be, in the earlier years, in consequence of past neglects, not adequate to meet existing necessities at the points most important. Besides, the recent experience of the country has warranted greater, rather than less, expenditures. The controversies with Italy over the New Orleans affair, with Chili over the Valparaiso affair, and with England over the Behring Sea affair, have shown the need of protecting our coast line.

The leading items in the pending bill are for sites of fortifications, for gun and mortar batteries, for heavy ordnance and ammunition, and for the equipment of the south wing of the Watervliet Arsenal: but after mentioning the sums required for certain purposes it is provided that not more than \$570,000 shall be expended for them during the next fiscal year. It is fair to say that the contracts which can be authorized under the bill go much beyond the \$2,212,376, which would be its amount of immediate appropriation; but this amount certainly contrasts strongly with the bill of the House appropriating \$21,300,000 for rivers and harbors, and authorizing contracts which will require the expenditure of double that sum in subsequent years. To propose so small a fraction of this amount for the defence of our ports is to reverse the order of importance in these objects of expenditure, and it may recall the words of SAMUEL J. TILDEN written to Senator Hawley half a dozen years ago:

"The spathy of Congress on this subject would be in credible if it did not confront us. It contrasts with the rivalry, which is so conspicuous, to insist on our taking a high tone toward foreign nations on every occasion of difference between them and us. It contrasts also with the favor which is shown to schemes of prodiga ity, and schemes to waste the public resources o liy, and schemes to waste the public resources on things known to be absolutely useless. Among the people the desire for liberal appropriations toward the means of public defence is well-nigh unanimous. I am well informed as to the popular feeling, from the circumstance that more than 700 newspapers from all parts of the country, and representing all political parties, containing expressions upon the subject, have been sant to me." been sent to me,

In a public letter to Mr. CARLISLE the same statesman, pointing out the fact that in twelve scaports, which he named, the property exposed to naval attack was not less in value than five thou sind millions of dollars, declared that "to provide for seacoast defences is a paramount necessity which ought to precede the reduction of the revenue;" and he further suggested that laying out liberal sums on forts and guns would be "setting in motion important industries and giving employment to labor." It is only just to acknowledge that such appeals, which formed the last public work of Mr. TILDEN, really had an effect in breaking up the apathy of Congress, and the home industries devoted to the work of coast defence were at last set in motion.

There is no reason to doubt that it is as true to-day as when Mr. TILDEN wrote, that "among the people the desire for liberal appropriations toward the means of public defence is well-nigh unanimous. Congress can safely assume that the largest outlays it may make for this purpose will render its economies in other respects the more noticeable.

# Polyglotism in New York.

In one of the public schools of this city there are 710 scholars, all but ten of whom are of foreign birth and language. This astonishing statement is made in a memorandum that has been presented to the Poard of Education by School Commissioner GERARD. For the benefit of these children other languages than the English are taught in this school, as they are taught in other public schools of the city in which the scholars do not understand English.

Commissioner Genard is desirous that there shall be a change in this respect in our educational system. He says that a large proportion of the children who nov enter school are utterly ignorant of the English tongue, and, as the languages of their native countries are spoken in their homes, it is very difficult for them to acquire the language of this country and to pursue their studies therein. He argues that the proper education of scholars in the English branches is obstructed by teaching in foreign languages, which is not a desirable feature of our school system, which is positively in-

jurious to those who receive it, and the cost of which must be met by a tax that ought not to be imposed upon our citizens. In his opinion the school children of New York ought to be taught only in the language of this country, in which language they should receive a " sound, moral, useful, and patriotic education." He maintains in his memorandum that "a grand principle underlying our system of public instruction is to Americanize all our children as rapidly as possible.' and that any system of instruction which tends to keep them apart from the American people, in separate races, is unwise and impolitic. The Commissioner believes that every school principal in the city holds the opinion which he expresses on this subject, and he might have added that it is held also by Commissioner CROSBY.

It is an important question which Commissioner GERARD has brought to the attention of the Board of Education and of the community.

His argument is that the scholars of our public schools should receive their education in the language of our country, and that no part of this education should be in any other language, excepting in so far as it may be necessary to teach our language to such of them as cannot speak it We have in the public schools of this city many thousands of children of Italian birth, many other thousands of German birth, and yet many other thousands of Russian-Hebrew birth, besides still more thousands whose native tongues are those of Austria, Scandinavia, France, and Spain. The public schools of New York cannot give instruction to their scholars in the languages of these countries. All children living here are entitled to free schooling in the language of this country, and that is the language in which they ought to be schooled. The multitudes of immigrants from all the nations of Europe who are coming here to live, must be Americanized. In the language of Commissioner GERARD, it is of the utmost importance that their children should be Americanized as rapidly as possible; and the school is the best place in which to begin the great transformatory process of Americanization.

We do not desire to maintain in New York school system for the propagation of polyglotism.

### The Exodus from Canada.

The Irish Canadian, a weekly newspaper published in Toronto, has lately printed a remarkable series of articles on the sweeping and incessant emigration of Canadians to the United States. It explains the reasons of this exodus and draws the deduction that a union with the United States is rapidly becoming a question of life or death to the people of Canada. Comparing the rate of growth of the two

countries between 1880 and 1890, the Irish

Canadian points out that while the United

States increased twenty-five per cent., or say from fifty millions to sixty-two and s half millions, Canada did not even hold her natural increase of hundreds of thousands Five States alone can show an increase in the number of their inhabitants nearly as great as the total population of the Dominion. Then, as to the vaunted filling up of the British Northwest Territories, the censuses demonstrate that Dakota alone has made a gain in the number of its denizens during the ten years mentioned larger than the total population of the belt of Canada extending from the headwaters of the Ottawa to the Pacific Ocean, and including a huge slice of Ontario. Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia. Why is it that the population of Canada remains almost stationary Because every section of the country is continually drained of its most vigorous and enterprising citizens. Take the Province of Quebec, for instance. Daily and hourly rallway trains are made up at Levis and other points, to convey the frugal and industrious habitant from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the Eastern States of the American republic, where wellpaid employment awaits him, and a field for his thrift and industry which is denied to him at home. It is denied to him through the political conditions, which shut out the Quebec farmer from the only market for his natural products. According to the Irish Canadian, the young and energetic are fleeing from the Province of Quebec as though it were plague stricken. Whole parishes are half abandoned, and even from the factory district of Sorel no less than six hundred of its people left for the States during February and March. To such an alarming extent has the exodus from Quebec grown that the French Canadian press are beginning to advocate political union with the American republic as the only means of stanching the flow. Le Canadien, Le Progrès, Le Sud, L'Echo, La Putric, and other influential fournals, tired of preaching patience and resignation, are now bidding their readers strive for what can alone give them prosperity at home.

status admit that Quebec is in a bad way, but assert that Ontario is prosperous. The Irish Canadian joins issue with the Canadian Tories on this point, and declares that. notwithstanding the boundless natural resources of Ontario, the inhabitants are fleeing by tens of thousands across the border. because the United States offers a more profitable field to the artisan and tiller of the soil. The price of land in Ontario is far lower than on the American side of the frontier. Why? Eccause the American farmer can get better prices for what he grows and raises, and can purchase nearly all he needs more cheaply than can his neighbor, the Canadian farmer. The Irish Canadian challenges any upholder of the colonial status to name one village in Ontario from which whole families have not departed to dwell under the Stars and Stripes. But it is often said by the Tories that the growth and flourishing condition of Toronto are proofs of the prosperity of Ontario. The author of the series of articles in the Irish Canadian insists that even Toronto is on the down grade. The building of houses to remain idle, and of stores to remain untenanted, has stopped; and no city on this continent stands to-day more distinctly face to face with industrial and financial paralysis. The so-called "loyal" newspapers refuse, we are told, to publish the facts indicating the decadence of Toronto and the general decay of Canada. Their behavior is that of a man who knows himself to be afflicted with a fatal disease but who tries to hide it not alone from his friends, but even from himself.

The advocates of the existing colonial

What is true of Quebec and Ontario is shown to be emphatically true also of the maritime provinces. It seems, we are told, as if dry rot and blight had fastened upon all the vast coast region. Although nature has given Nova Scotia coal deposits of great value, they remain comparatively undeveloped. Iron, too, abounds in that province, but the output is so insignificant that it is scarcely worth noticing in comparison with the immense amounts of iron ore extracted and smelted in the United States. Both Nova Scotis and New Brunswick have illimitable water power, and they have price-

less forests, whose timber might be manu factured on the spot into doors, sashes, and furniture, were not the American market shut against colonial commodities. In like manner the shipbuilding trade, which was formerly the most profitable industry of the maritime provinces, has been paralyzed, while the fisheries are crippled by the duties levied on colonial products entering American ports. For years past the United States have, we are told, drawn away the flower of the young men of the Canadian coast region. Gloucester, Marblehead, Boston, New Bedford and other Atlantic ports of the United States have become, it seems, the homes of thousands of seamen and fishermen born in the maritime provinces; indeed, so general has the exodus become from this part of Canada that'the vast majority of its families have members in the United States. According to the Irish Canadian, the cities of St. John and Halffax are bluemoulded, and largely kept alive by the bounty and patronage of the Dominion and provincial Governments, which, however, must cease in the near future, as there is a limit to the borrowing powers.

The Irish Canadian says truly that pitiful as was the spectacle of the outpour from Ireland during the famine years, still more unprecedented and deplorable is the exodus of a home-loving people from a vast country of enormous possibilities like the Dominion of Canada. For this expatriation there is, it holds, but one cure visible, and that is union with the United States.

#### How Labor Disputes Are Settled in Belglum.

Although one of the most colossal of re ent strikes took place last year in Belgium, it was organized for political purposes. and it resulted in obtaining a pledge from the Prime Minister that the parliamentary franchise should be extended. Strikes for the purely economical purpose of putting pressure upon employers are relatively rare in Belgium, for the reason that nowhere else in Europe does there exist such effective machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes between inbor and capital. There is now not a Belgian province and scarcely a town but has its legally qualified conciliators, whose duty it is to smooth away the causes of friction between employers and the men in their employ. The amount of work done by these onciliators may be estimated from the fact that in one town, Charleroi, in the course of six months no fewer than 1.145 cases were submitted to them for arbitration.

Under the laws of Belgium, there are two kinds of official Boards of Conciliation, namely, the Councils of Prud'hommes and the Councils of Industry and Labor, besides many others, especially in the mining districts, established on a less formal basis. They all serve to bring masters and men together, and they are all pervaded by the same idea, that men who work together ought to be able to settle their differences without going to law. Of the two species of official Boards, the most popular and influential are the Councils of Prud'hommes. These were founded as far back as 1806, when Belgium was incorporated with France; but they were thoroughly reconstructed in 1880 so as to make them more fairly representative of the wage-earning people. The purpose of their existence is to reconcile the interests of capital and labor, and to provide au inexpensive, expeditious way of adjusting any controversy which may arise. All disputes relating to wages. hours of work, or the kind of work, between an employer and his employees between two or more employees in the same factory, must be referred to the Prud'hommes for arbitration be fore they can be brought into a court of law Competing manufacturers and operatives working in different factories may also at their option refer their differences to the same Board, but they are not legally bound to do so.

Now as to the composition of these hardworked councils. Each consists, it seems, of at least six members, half of whom are elected by employers of labor residing in the other half by their employees. A Prud'homme must be a man of good character, who has completed his thirtieth year; he must have lived in the district for not less than twelve months, and must have been engaged for four or more years, either as a master or a workman, in one of the trades or crafts represented by the council. He holds office for six years, one-half of the council retiring every third year. He receives no salary, but his expenses are paid and a small daily allowance is made to him during the time he is actually engaged in arbitration duty. The qualifications of the electors who choose the members of the council are the same as those of a Prud'homme. except that they are allowed to vote from their twenty-fifth year. The President and the Vice-President of each council are appointed by the Government, but one of them must be chosen from the list of names drawn up by the workmen members of the council. and the other from a list framed by the employer members. If the President belongs to the capitalist class, the Vice-President must be a workman, and vice versa; but if the whole of the council, employers and men, are unanimous in the choice of a President, the Government is obliged to appoint the nomince. Under the law each industrial centre must have at least one of these councils, but in some districts it has been found convenient to establish a distinct

council for each separate industry. The method followed by these Boards as follows: Two members, a master and a workman, are chosen to form a Bureau of Conciliation, whose business is to sit one or two days a week for the purpose of hearing complaints and examining any matter it is proposed to bring before the council. No case can be heard by the full Board until it has been reported on by the Bureau, which, however, has itself no power of making awards, but is confined to trying to bring about a friendly agreement be tween disputants. These can under no circumstances be represented by a lawyer, but must either appear in person or through relatives or friends. It appears that the great majority of disputes are settled by the bureaus and are never brought before the council at all. Thus out of 1,145 cases referred to the Prud' hommes at Charleroi only 36 ever came before the full Board. Even when a bureau has failed to arrange terms of agreement, the council does not at once proceed to judgment, but in the first instance sits as a court of arbitration and only assumes judicial functions in the last resort. When sitting judicially, it has the power of deciding summarily all cases in which the damclaimed are under \$40. When they exceed that amount, the person condemned has the right to appeal to a civil court, but this is seldom exercised. In the year 1885, of 8,051 disputes referred to the Prud'hommes, 2.753 were

arranged by arbitration, and formal judg-

ment was pronounced in only 298 cases. Out

of these latter there were but twelve appeals. We should add that the salary of the greffer, or clerk of the council, is paid y the Government; the other expenses of the Board fall upon the communal authorities of the district in which it is established. How light these are may be judged from the fact that during the year 1890 the expenses of the Brussels council were under \$1,000.

The so-called Councils of Industry and Labor owe their existence to M. FRERE-ORBAN, the head of the now defunct Liberal party in Belgium. They differ from the Councils of Prud'hommes in being consults tive rather than judicial bodies; they may arbitrate, but cannot pronounce judgment. They are preferable for disputes turning on technical points, because each craft has a council of its own in forty-eight districts Their usefulness, however, is impaired by the fact that they cannot meet unless summoned by a Government decree.

Such is the existing machinery for the abatement of friction between labor and capital in Belgium. Both political parties, however, are pledged to additional labor legislation. One of the Radical leaders, M Janson, has framed a bill to increase the number of Conciliation Boards, and the pres ent Conservative Government has undertaken to develop the principle of the labor councils and to evolve out of them something of the nature of a labor Parliament.

## Rusk, Candy, and Becswax.

Mr. JOHN LIND of New Ulm, Minnesota is the Representative in Congress from the Second district of that State. Amid the prevailing uncertainty as to who shall be the Republican candidate for President, Mr. LIND himself entertains no doubt. 'Rusk." he says, "is the strongest man in the Republican party to-day. No other can didate could poll nearly so many votes in the West, and no other candidate would

have any advantage over him in the East." The Secretary of Agriculture has many virtues, which, if more widely known, would undoubtedly add to his popularity and political strength.

Abundant proof of his personal interest in matters that nearly concern the public welfare may be found in innumerable Government documents whose pages rarely see the light until they are utilized for trunk lluings and similar purposes.

We have before us at this moment part sixth of Bulletin 13 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Chemistry. It is cutitled "Foods and Food Adulterants," and gives an account of investigations made under the direction of Mr. H. W. WILEY, Chief Chemist, " with the collaboration of others," into the constitu ents of commercial sugar, molasses and syrup, confections, honey, and beesway. This pamphlet is stated to be published by the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture; and, of course, the Hon. JEREMIAE Rusk, who holds that office, is to be credited, indirectly at least, with whatever is valuble in the work. In order to make his services to the people better known, we deem it only just to call attention to a few of the discoveries, observations, and suggestions which are set forth in this publication.

Most of our readers may not have sus pected that the public mind has been agitated in any great degree in regard to the proper distinction to be made between molasses and syrup; and it is possible they did not know that the subject was one of so much importance as to require a definition of these terms to be promulgated by a member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States. In these views, however, they must have been wrong, as this quotation from Bulletin No. 13 shows:

Perhaps the best distinction to be made between the term molasses and the term syrup is this: " Molasses is the natural product of the manufacture of sugar cane, sorghum, or maple sap, or any productrom which a part of the sugar has been removed Syrup is the product of the refuing of these articles of the mixing of various other articles with them."

We cannot agree with this definition of polasses so far as it includes maple sap, for certainly that substance is not ordinarily denominated molasses. In the part of the report which deals with this subject it is stated that large quantities of maple syrup, so called, are fabrications made up of other sweets, the maple flavor being imparted in many cases by an extract of hickory bark, and the resulting substance being sometimes called mapleine.

In respect to confections, Mr. Rusk declares that the question of the adulteration of candies and confections is hardly debat able, but his chemists did not find that injurious coloring matters were introduced into candies to any such extent as had pre viously been supposed. "Starches and gums," says the bulletin, "although in soluble in cold water, are not of themselves hurtful to the health, and their presence in certain kinds of confections may be regarded as necessary." Two hundred and lifty samples of candy were examined, mosty colored, purchased in different parts

of the country in the open market. The connection between candy and agriculture s not obvious, nor is it easy to perceive under what provision of the Constitution of the United States the national Government occupies itself with candy analysis; but if such work is to be done at all under the direction of a great public functionary at Washington, it is satisfactory to know that the result indicates that the children of the country are not poisoned by confectionery n any considerable numbers.

In the subdivision of Bulletin No. 13 relating to honey it is interesting to learn that "the highest-priced were two samples of fraudulent Swiss honey, while the cheapest was the pint jar of pure honey from Cambridge." Two samples were examined of the breakfast honey so much enjoyed by travellers in Switzerland. These are declared to be "almost pure glucose, very possibly made in America." The writer facetiously adds: "The label in this case commanded the highest price;" and in another place he says:

"It appears to be the habit of the enterprising dealer to arm himself with an assortment of altisonant labels and a pot of paste, and then make his descent on a helpeas pile of genuine and apurious packages of honey applying the labels indiscriminately."

Forty-five pages of the report are devoted to the important subject of beeswax. We will content ourselves with one quotation from this portion of the pamphlet:

"When pure beenwax is chewed it breaks up in the nouth; the adulterated acts like chewing gum." This neat method of testing becswax

ought forever to establish the claim of the Hon. JEREMIAH RUSK, Secretary of Agriculture, to be deemed a true friend of the people. The sentence we have quoted could hardly be written or promulgated by a man not familiar with the use of chewing gum.

A bill for the better regulation of immigration will be laid before Congress this week rom the joint committee, to which the subject was referred by both Houses, after the allure to secure legislation upon any of the immigration bills introduced during the present session. The proposition to restrict im migration by imposing a heavy capitation tax non steerage passengers has been rejected by the joint committee, which has also re-jected the proposition to establish an educational qualification for immigrants. The main trouble has been in providing a satisfactory system of immigrant inspection by which hose persons who are described in the existing law as undestrable shall be actually pro-LODGE and STONE have argued in favor of a ture steerage passage to this country from foreign port shall be inspected before they are taken aboard ship, and thus be elieved from inspection here and from the danger of retransportation. The objection to this system is its extra expensiveness by reason of its requiring inspectors at the several European ports from which steerage passengers take ship for this country. In reply to this objection, it is suggested that perhaps the steamship companies would be willing to meet this expense rather than continue to bear the heavy loss to which they are subjected by the retransports tion of those immigrants who are debarred from landing after their arrival in our ports. It has this year cost the companies a good many thousand dollars to take back such passengers more money than they would be required to pay for inspection at the port of embarkation Several of the steamship agents are disposed to take this ground as a means of relief from trouble in our ports. The companies can easily get even by slightly increasing the price of steerage tickets.

One of the reasonably certain things is that Davis B, link is a "back number,"—Yes I'mk Tribuse. Of course, link is no longer to be thought of seriously as a candidate.—Boston Davig Advantage.

This is the month of May. When June comes along we may expect to see the demise of Hill: a candidacy checked off again, and so on throughout every succeeding month until November. Since David P. Hill began his marvellous anti-Republican campaign, the Republean and Mugwump journals have, like Bor ACRES, killed a man a week, and the victim has always been Hit., But when election time

Only \$46,000 of the \$350,000 needed to build GRANT's tomb remain yet to be raised. To raise that comparatively small amount will be easy, but it must be raised at once. The ontire amount must be subscribed for by Decoration Day; and it is a patriotic duty which all citizens owe to the city of New York to bring in the needed amount at once, and so to comdetethe monument. In doing so we rescue the city from the reproach of niggardliness and disrespect for the memory of GRANT, and at the same time honor ourselves in honoring him, showing the country that the city of New York, always foremost in helping others, knows hen and how to help herself.

Let the money be raised at once!

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia, we see or the Richmond Dispetch, describes Mr. CLEVELAND "as in a condition of perfect willngness to withdraw, provided that some other man more certain to succeed was pointed out." This shows how hopelessly the Claimant is "stuck on himself." The first native-born citizen 35 years old whom Mr. CLEVELAND meets in the morning, and every moment thereafter during the day, is the man he professes to be looking for.

We learn from the Post-Express that Dr. SCHURMAN, the new President of Cornell University, is a native of Prince Edward Island. Accordingly he cannot be President of the United States. But if the provinces of Canada should be annexed, their inhabitants at the time would undoubtedly be endowed with all he rights of native-born citizens of this country, including the right to be elected President. Yet as Dr. SCHURMAN has already been naturalized here, this provision of the annexation treaty could not be extended to affect his ease except by an ex-post facto operation; and this would be illegal. But perhaps the President of Cornell might think himself already sufficiently provided with official honors; and then he would rejoice in the new blessings conferred on his native land without desiring to gain for himself any personal advantage from an event so auspicious.

The Koreshanites of Chicago are again in rouble. Their TEED has been sued for alien. ating the affections of another man's wife The infuriated husband lays his damages at \$100,000, and has not only brought him to law, but has made a sanguinary speech against him, which so inflamed its hearers that they had to be restrained by the police. A committee of twenty has been appointed to draft res-

olutions about driving him out of Chicago. How in the world does it happen that so many of these starters of new American religions, from the dars of Utah Young to those of Chicago TEED, get into trouble over other men's wives? We are surprised that the founder of Koreshanity should be thus involved, for he calls his followers "angels," his place "heaven," and himself "Messiah." Surely he must be an unparalleled specimen of his species when even the Chicagoites cannot stand him.

THE NEW YORK SUN baving published a serial ory by Ripea Haggard propounces it rot. - Chedund

Distinctly untrue. The story was offered to THE SUN and was refused. We pronounced i worthless before its publication just as we did

Every Plaindealer should acquire a habit of securacy before engaging in the business of Plaindealing.

The ball season is going merrily on. The racers are being ridden and driven to gallor The university crews are on the water. Yachts are going into commission. The athletes are stretching themselves in public. And John L. Sullivan is about to go into training. The year is booming.

We have reports from the South of a great enlargement of the rice acreage this year: and it is now estimated, from the extent of the planting, that the crop of the year will be about one-half larger than that of last year or any other recent year. Many planters in South Carolina, Georgia, and the States in which rice is grown advantageously. have increased their planting of it in proportion as they have decreased their planting of cotton, while others who had , wholly abandoned its culture have again taken it up. We think it will turn out that they have taken a judicious course, and one that will very surely e profitable. Before the war our yearly product of rice often rose above 200,-000,000 pounds; but during the war and after it the crop ran low, and in 1870 it was only about one-third as large as it was in 1850. The prospect of its enlargement this year is more promising than it has been any other year since then. We ought to be able to raise in this country all the rice that is consumed nere, and there should be no need of importing any from other countries.

It is surprising that the American people do not consume more rice than they do. It is tiptop food. It is very nourishing and wholesome. It is very cheap. Those who think it is too fattening can correct their thought by looking at the Chinese, for nearly all of whom it is the daily food the whole year round. It is an acceptable article of diet when plainly cooked, and it can be prepared for the table it ways that make it exceedingly tasteful. A supply of rice-good American rice-ought to be kept in everybody's house, and served as often as may be desirable.

#### The Truth to a Nutshell. From the Brooklyn Citizen.

What has been proved is that Claveland cannot be lepended on to carry the State of New York, for the excallent reason that he had the opportunity and falled but that Hill can be trusted because he has done the hing over and over again, and with ever-increasing

The Last Obstucle Removed. From Puck. Jennie-But you can't support a wife on \$12 a week. laorge. True, darling: but our firm always raises its men to \$12.50 when they get married. NO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The Bull for the Revival of This Grade Has WASHINGTON, May 21. - The office of Lieutenint-General in the United States army will not

be created at the present session of the Fiftyseend Congress. So much has been settled by the Senate Military Committee; but the apper in which the project was killed is rather extraordinary. According to the accounts in the service

wished to revive the latter grade as an addition to the three Major Generals, which

posed as a compromise that there should be a

Lieutenant-General and two Major-Generals.

Schofield to the coveted honors and extra pay. it being, in fact, equivalent to giving the senior Major-General one higher grade. But it appears that while the committee was equally divided on both of the latter propositions, one-half being willing to accent either, it was naturally unanimous, except for Mr. Proctor himself, against his proposition. Thereupon he threw the casting yote against the other plans, so that all came to grief.

Until recently tine country was divided geographically so as to give each of the Majortienerals a division command, as distinguished from a department command, which is that of a Brigadier-tieneral. The first step in a new arrangement was to detach some departments from division commands, and to have them report directly to Array Headquarters at Washington. After a while, when this process was made familiar, the next step was to abelish the divisions altogether, as a natural sequence of their having so little to do. They were even speken of as simple encumbrances, and the two junior Major-Generals were reduced to department commands. But when, as an argument for giving the senior Major-General were reduced to department the grant difference between his dutes and those of his two juniors was pointed out, the reply promotly came that the very increase in the gap as to control, authority, and distinct the which had been affected by the abelification of the commands had created all the say selection which had been affected by the abelification of the commands had created all the say evicity in the grant difference between the additional star. If was perlaps thought that which Senate might be welling to create a Lieutenant-General, in the House the additional star. If was perlaps thought that while his Senate might be accomplished, and thus the accomplished are of a Lieutenant-General to the support to any one incuments for as well as cannot the support on process to any support of the suppo ions, one-half being willing to accept either, it was naturally unanimous, except for Mr

Lieutennut-General.

### CENSUS INVESTIGATION.

Incompetent Men at the Rend of Pivisions-

Washington, May 21.-J. Fraise Richards, formerly a clerk in the Census Bureau, gave estimony to-day before the House committee investigating the management of the Census areau. He said there were incompetent men in the bureau, and cited several instances in support of his statement. T. Campbell Copeland, chief of the Wealth, Deld, and Taxation Division, he said, was incompetent to perform his duties, being an alien and unfamiliar with American ways. Witness made an estimate in which be discovered that \$35,000 was expended on certain work. As a result of the discovery the work was thrown out. Another case cited as a useless expenditure of money was work under the supervision of Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, chief of a section in which from \$35,000 to \$40,000 was expended. His observation generally in that division was that material was printed in vast quantities and destroyed. and he had been informed that in certain cases the matter was taken to the junk shop. Mr. Richards estimates the aggregate of use-less expenditures of money in that division at \$100,000, which he said was caused by fra-quent changes of clerks from one section to another and in the system of conducting the

gainant Union Captain, and endeavored to force a confession from her. This enused trouble between the witness and the chief, and the witness placed in his office the American flag, on which was printed. "Protection to American Industries," as a violection of the two hundred American ladies in that division. Witness said he was promoted from \$500 to \$1,000, but declined the promotion and was decharged. Among the transfers he received was one to the Agricultural Division, and he there saw the clerks change the came segar, molasses, and tobacco statistics.

# The Grant Monument-An Appeal.

Table People of the City of New York:

The \$350,000 required for building Gen. Grant's tomb has now been subscribed except \$40,000. The sixty-days' campaign during which our citizens have aimed to complete the fund will expire on Decoration Day, May 30. remainder. New York cannot afford to bring reproach upon her name by failing to make up this comparatively small amount. It certainly can be secured if those who have been appealed to, and have not yet responded, now make their subscriptions and add their names to the many thousands of their fellow elifects whose public spirit and generosity have made possible the building of a great national memorial which will be the chief pride of our metropolis. HORACE PORTER President.

# Women and Music.

From the Landon Lanes It might have been thought that if practice gives not fection, woman would have excelled her sinks counter part, not only as an executant but as a constiner . music. But what are the facts? In instrumental per-formance she cannot for a moment compare with him, while as to composition she is nowhere. The repertory of music from the dawn of the art to the present day ower simply nothing to her. Considering the time she has spent over it, her fatture to evolve new harmonies, or even new meladies, is one of the most extraordinary

nigmas in the history of the the arts. Where in ancient times or in mobern can woman, with all her practice, he found to have created one that fourie in music! The inference implied by the chef dowers in music. The interferee implied by the megative answer to such a question seems simply this: That in the higher efforts of mind—even in those where the admixture of an emotional element, as in music, might be supposed to give her the advantage—woman is interior to her male counterpart and cannot by any educational forcing system be made to equal him, deficient as the is in the physiological conditions of idea. icient as she is in the physiological conditions of ideoplastic power.

Mr. Medwand's Reception and Speech. To the Editor of the St.S.—See Into day's St. I ace that Mr. William Redmond, M. P., is coming all the way from Ireland to deliver an address in New York on the 8th of June the subject of course to be the Irish question. I think it is about time that our adopted citizens of Irish irth should exercise a little common sense and let Mr. tedmond alone. He is merely the representative of a Hedmond atone. He is merely the representative of a faction, and a faction, according to himself, that will be very small after the scheral election. He has besides refused all overtures to he reconciled with the agreat hindrance to the concern the present time a great hindrance to the control of practical periods of the control of th

### The Riding Delegate. From Pack. First Workman - We are to have an extra assessment

BOS LEBANON STREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

is monto. Second Ditto-What for! First Workman-Cab hire for the walking delegata.

Heard Mound the Globe. The rumble of the Empire State Express, fork Central's fastest train in the world, tound the globe. - Aug.

Straining and racking your lungs and throat with a rasping cough is but poor policy. Rather cure yourself with br. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an excellent remody for asibma and broughtits. A.a.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

In spite of the gardens of parti-colored flow rs swaving and nodding on the top of spring hats: in spite of the tender green of the and the golden rays of the sunshine, thue has dominated all other colors in the minds of society people during the last week. It has triumphed over womankind with relentless persistency, and no matter where you may have chanced to meet a beauty or a belle, the first words she has uttered were sure to be: "Oh I have the blues so dreadfully. What can I do papers, Mr. Proctor actually proposed to abolto get (ld of them?" sh two of the Major-Generalships in order

In truth, it has been hard to suggest any to create a L'eutenant-General. Mr. Hawley nossible relief from the presence of the cerulean demons, who revel in gloom and deseation, and hang out a fing over tedium and was the old arrangement. Mr. Cameron promonotony. One solitary wedding, to which very few were invited, has been the only festivity of the week; and for the rest dinners and this being the simplest form of raising Gen. luncheons at Del's, at which the gossip is stale and flat, or, as in the case of millionaires' wills and elevical revelations, opinions are so identical that there is no opening for an exciting dispute, have been the only weapons at hand with which to fight weariness and ennul.

The wedding of Miss McCutlough Miller and Mr. Bard McVickar at St. Peter's Church, Moristown, was, like Jean Paul's grandmother, in the highest degree dignified and plous, The presence of three Bishops and two of the lesser clergy in the rather small chancel gave it the air of a high episcopal function; and the company assembled consisted of Millers, Hoffmans, and Keasbeys, to the third and fourth generation, and on the bridge com's side of the ancient clan of McVicar, with all its numerous branches in the direction of Bards, Kuselands, Moores, Constables, and Innumerable other old and noted families. There was a flavor both of church and legal dignitaries among the elderlies, who are always more or less to the fere at weddings; but the young bride and her long train of bridesmaids gave all the brightness to the picture that it required, and the examisite beauty of Morristown's lawns and foliage did the rest. The provertal till luck in the matter of weather

charming hostesses. Mrs. Edwin Stevens of Castle Point, Holloken, and her daughter, Mrs. Alexander, suffered no alleviation on Thursday night, when a novel festivity planned by them in the way of a dance and supper on board one of the new ferryboats of the Holooken line was somewhat interfered with by the routing rain. Preparations had been made in the spirit of lavish hospitality which always distinguishes Castle Point entertainments, but at one time the storm was so violent that Mrs. Alexander almost despaired of seeing any of her friends. American pluck and spirit, which hughs at obstacles where a little fun is in prospect, came to the rescue. lowever, and from both the Jersey and New York sides a goodly number of young men and maidens treeped on board the boat and danced mertily to the music of Lander's band un il atter midnight. Among them were Miss Eleanor Robinson, the Misses Buth and Gerablite Morgan, Miss Katharine Minturn, Miss Appleton, and the Misses Wright of Newark. A champagne supper was served on the upper deel, which necessarily was under cover, and no one was the worse for the aquatic entertainment in a storm the violence of which is

which attends the entertainments of those two

not often equalled in these latitudes. Mr. F. Augustas Schermerhorn was not more fortunate in the weather that was accorded him yesterday when a party of twenty. with Mrs. David Lydig to matronize, were invited to embark on board his yeaht Empress, and after a croise up the Sound to return to Mr. Schermerhorn's villa at Whitestope for tencheon. With a heavy rain falling and a temperature low enough for snow, water parties are altractive only to the very young. The coaching parade is not unlike the peach crop. Its absolute failure is always predicted. and yet when the appointed time comes it makes a very reasonable show. This year

nothing whatever is expected, as the absence of such prominent members as Mr. Perry Belmost and his brothers, the Messra, August and Oliver Belmont, Mr. James J. Van Alen. Mr. W. E. Vanderbilt, Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, Mr. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. Edward M. Padelford, and the unce tainty attending the mother and in the system of conducting the work.

Mr. Richards said that T. Campbell Copeland had been a Lieutenant in the English army. The salary was not sufficient to meet his daily wants, and he came to America and did newspaper work in connection with his work in the Consus Bureau. On one occasion, ostensitly for the henofit of a deserving woman, but really for the clorification of the chief, a photograph was taken of the complexees in the division to be used with a magazine article by Mr. Copeland, Witness told of an instance where an article and the account of the silic series and next as many glittering four-in-hands article by Mr. Copeland, with a magazine article by Mr. Copeland was an alien and incompetent. Copeland these success will still be betty more the witness and the chief and diven from pillar to post by the rough hands and voices of the police in order to get a gimpse of them. And then the favored treathe between the witness and the chief and appearance of Mr. Prescott Lawrence and once will cather at the Claremont restaurant and partake of an indifferent luncheon and mourn over the grand dinners at the horse-shoe table in the Hotel Branswick, which used to end the conching parade in byg ne days. All this will come to pass, in spite of a Ive. se prophecies, and it is quite possible that the

display will be better than ever before. June weddings are multiplying. Cards have just been is ned for the marriage of Mr. Franeis Ushoeffer Pacis, son of the late Irving Pacis, to Miss Nina Perry Fisk, which will take place at the Church of the Holy Communion on Tuesday, June 7. On the 28th of June Miss Louise Floyd Jones will be married at South Oveter Bay to Capt. Parnardiston, an English gentleman of family and position, who is now mid-descamp to the Governor of Bermudawhich little Island, by the way, seems to be as conspicuous for uniting hearts and hands as Floux City is for tearing them asunder.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelew Reid, whose town house in Madison avenue is one of the most striking and original that the city boarts, will emove very soon to "Ophir Farm," their new country place in Westchester. It is a large and most imposing structure, decorated by foreign artists, and possessing the most elaborate carvings in its hall and dining room. The sixteenth century oak doors opening into the dining room are said to be unequalled in this country, and to far excel in artistic beauty and interest the iron and marble work of Mr W. E. Vanderbilt's Newport mansion. Doors and gates of wonderful design and execution seem to be the fashionable architectural fad

of the present day. Among the recent arrivals from Havre is Mrs. Isaac Bell. Jr., formerly Miss Jeannette Bennett, who, with her three children, is now in Newport, looking for a summer home. The cottage that was owned by Mr. Bell and pled by him during the last months of his !!'s

was sold last year to Mr. Barger. Among the departures for Europe by next week's ocean flyers will be Mr. and Mrs. Hen:y A. Coster and their daughter and Miss Georgiana Wilmerding. Mrs. Fellowes and her granddaughters, the Misses Dudley, with whom goes Miss Julia Winterhoff, will sail in the Majestic, and after a month or two in England expect to reach Bayrouth in time for the

Wagner festival. Letters from Paris say that the city is full of Americans, with fresh arrivals by every The invorite hotels near the Place Vendome are overflowing, and comfortable quarters are to be found only after considerable search.

Monuments, windows, and institutions endowed by the wealthy and opulent in memory of their dead, are not unusual in this community of warm hearts and generous impulses, but seldem has there been a more suitable and munificent gift than the endowment fund of \$24,000 g ven by Mrs. and Miss Lazarus to the Metropolitan Maseum of Art in memory of their husban I and father, to be called "The Jacob H. Lazarus Travelling Scholarship." The interest of this sum. about \$1.200 a year, is to be given annually to the most proficient and promising student in the art schools connected with the museum, to enable him to pursue his studies abroad, and to gain such advantages as could not be obtained for him here. It will, of course, be a great stimulus and reward to young artists, and is even a more liberal provision for them than the much-coveted "Frize of Rome" in the School of Fine Arts in Paris, which is only 4,000 france, of about \$800, a year.